

British minister, and thereupon issued his proclamation of that date, declaring that

"Whereas Great-Britain had by its minister assured him that the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, (only) will have been repealed, on the 10th day of June next, he certified that fact, and that the trade with Great-Britain should after that day be free to the citizens of the United States."

Now as the words of both statutes are precisely the same, as his powers to make such a proclamation are wholly founded on the acts of Congress, as all the acts of Great-Britain, now demanded to be repealed, existed prior to his proclamation of April, 1809, it follows, that he did not believe, at least in April, 1809, that the blockade of Great-Britain of May, 1806, was a "violation of our neutral commerce," because he did not demand its repeal.

That there was a secret understanding between our cabinet and that of France, that Great-Britain should be required to annul her blockades of a date anterior to the Berlin decree, and that this suggestion first came from our cabinet, will appear from the two following extracts of letters from our Secretary Smith to Mr. Pinkney, and one is dated July 5th, 1810; in which he says, "You will let it be distinctly understood that the repeal must necessarily include an annulment of the blockade of May, 1806—This is the explanation which will be given by our minister at Paris to the French government, in case it shall there be required." It seems it had not then been required by France.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GIBRALTAR, JULY 4.

FRESH PAPERS FROM SPAIN.

The Captain-General of the Four Kingdoms of Andalusia to the Inhabitants.

Andalusians! The Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Army hastens to apprise you of the result of the battle of the 1st inst. in the environs of Bornos, which French arrogance has undoubtedly represented to you as a complete defeat of our troops.—Such are the wretched expedients to which the enemy are reduced, after an action as honorable to my troops as disgraceful to General Currus and the regiments under his orders. The fields of Bornos, strewn with the dead bodies of his men, and stained with the blood of those whom my brave fellows despatched, and the memorable banks of the Guadalete which those cowards did not presume to approach, will bear evidence against their impotency as they witnessed the ardor with which my men longed to avenge the blood of their brethren in arms, in order to show to those Vandals that it is no easy matter to conquer the warriors of the 4th army. But, Andalusians! what could be expected from those despicable slaves who scarcely thought themselves safe behind their fortifications, within which they are detained, night and day, by the panic with which my bayonets have struck them. They saw us in the field, and vainly attempted to wipe away, by a glorious action, the shame and ignominy with which they have been loaded in so many actions. General Currus, with a division of choice troops, with a numerous body of horse, and under shelter of his fortifications, dared not charge these remnants, as he calls them, of the 4th Army, beaten and dispersed at Bornos.

It is a fact, Andalusians! that, in this bloody battle, our loss in killed and wounded has been pretty heavy, because the officers and men under my command are accustomed to fight with the heroism of men who have sworn to conquer or to die for their country. The sacrifice of those gallant fellows has brought fresh disgrace upon the Imperial troops which have seen their cavalry routed and dispersed by my infantry who most resolutely waited for them, with a *sang froid* worthy of admiration and praise. General Currus, after sustaining a tremendous loss, and convinced that all his efforts were unavailing, at length withdrew into his works, while my troops, firm in the position from which they had marched in the morning, and which they had resumed, were anxiously waiting for him, notwithstanding their General was aware, that numerous reinforcements were hastening from every point of the enemy's line to Currus' assistance.

Such, Andalusians! has been the action of Bornos, which French braggadism, with its usual impudence has probably misrepresented to you, as it has former events in every one of its accounts. Head-Quarters, Ubrique, June 6, 1812.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO VALLASTEROS.

ALCANTRA, JUNE 7.

Monbeltran letters state, that the French who had assembled at Talavera de la Reyna, have withdrawn; and that those who had come down to the bridge of Almaraz and Navalmaral, are marching back towards Castile by the pass of el Pico merely leaving a small garrison at the bridges of the Archbishop and Talavera de la Reyna.

ESTREMOZ, JUNE 9.

To-morrow the whole of the Allied Army, with the exception of Gen. Hill's division, will be collected at Fuenteguinaldo. It appears that the English regiments have orders to admit 10 Spaniards into each company.

BADAJOS, JUNE 10.

We learn from Zafra, under date the 7th, that Count de Penne has moved to Fuente de Cantos. It is confidently said that that division will occupy Llerena.—Hill's head-quarters are at Fuente del Maestre.

CADIZ, JUNE 16.

The Duke del Infantado, President of the Regency, arrived here on the 13th, upon his return from England, and, in yesterday's sitting, took before the Cortes the oath prescribed by the Constitution. The Regency having taken their seats the Duke delivered a speech in which he stated, in substance, that he had come from the banks of the Thames to undertake the

new trust which His Majesty had committed to his care; that, notwithstanding the inadequacy of his abilities, he hoped, from the wisdom of his colleagues and the superior knowledge of the Congress, to be able to discharge the delicate duties of his situation, and that the Cortes would, to this end, remove the obstacles which might clog the operations of Government.—He positively asserted, that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, all over England, in favor of the Spanish cause, and that the British Government was animated by the same sentiments, as evinced by the words of the Prince Regent, who, upon his taking leave, said to him: "Go and tell the Spanish Nation and her Government, that I will always be their faithful Ally and that I will never listen to any propositions on the part of France in which Spain should not be included." And lastly, that the Regency will exert themselves to the utmost, to maintain the constitution, force the French from our territory; drive them beyond the Pyrennees, which must be closed for ever, and secure the throne of our Monarchs.

The President of the Cortes answered, that, in appointing the Regency, His Majesty had selected the individuals whom he thought best qualified for governing the country, and most acceptable to England. The national enthusiasm being directed by such estimable persons, the Cortes hope, that we shall triumph over the enemy, &c.

We learn, from Valencia de Alcantara, that Marshal Marmont and Gen. Foy appear to be falling back upon Burgos. From several other towns of Estremadura, movements are mentioned, now of our own troops and then of our allies, towards . . . from which, favorable results are expected. It is added that Soult had 8000 men within 4 leagues of Estremadura, and appeared to be marching against Gen. Hill.

JUNE 17.

The Cortes yesterday decreed, that whatever part of the tithes is not absolutely wanted for the maintenance of the clergy, shall be applied to the necessities of the State.

JUNE 24.

A plan is gradually executing with the utmost vigor and on the largest scale, which, if carried on with activity, will undoubtedly be attended with the happiest consequences. To deprive the enemy of the granary of Castile, to drive them to the other side of the Ebro, and to compel the Usurper to abandon his ephemeral Court, while these operations shall have an influence over the armies of the South—such we suspect to be Lord Wellington's grand and practicable plan, in concert with the 6th and 7th armies.

Marmont is aware of the storm gathering over his head. He has made an incursion into Asturias to defeat his Lordship's plans, but in vain. The troops of that wise General, well provided, and animated by their native valor and by that which confidence in their Commander infuses into their breasts have set themselves in motion towards Salamanca. Our countrymen, whose exertions were paralyzed by the want of means, now receiving some assistance, anxious to rescue the oppressed, and full of a holy resentment against the oppressors of their country, are forming the van of the respectable army, (consisting of 7 divisions) which is proceeding to restore part of the peninsula to independence. The gallant D. Julian and the intrepid Saornil, with 1000 horse, accompany that van, which will undoubtedly meet with the most enthusiastic reception in all the towns and villages of the noble Castilians, by whose assistance will be increased the means of destroying the enemy.

On the 12th of June the allies were already in motion to carry this plan into effect, and, on the same day, Lord Wellington took the road to Salamanca, where he must have been on the 17th, notwithstanding the resistance which the enemy appeared inclined to make. This, however, could be but short or imaginary, as the flight of many, desertion to a pretty considerable extent, and the laying waste of the country, as usual, rather indicated, that Marmont would at once retire.

Lord Wellington's foresight has embraced whatever can contribute to the successful issue of his undertaking. His army is well supplied; he carries provisions along with him; his chests are not empty, he has made payments previous to his departure, and promised that he would continue them, and that the men should not want any thing; which most important and essential circumstances sufficiently warrant our expecting, from that numerous army, whatever advantages are held out by such a state of things; and its march towards a country whose inhabitants are so loyal, and have been so long under the yoke, offers it fresh means of security and of injuring the oppressors.

The sagacious and acute British Commander could not but perceive how indispensable for the execution of his plans was the co-operation of the army of Galicia, of the 7th army, commanded by Mendizabal, and of the divisions and parties in Asturias, Castile, Biscay, Mountains of Santander, Navarre, &c. And, accordingly, every thing appears to have been calculated and foreseen; and from the whole of the operations will depend their more or less extensive results. Generals Abadia and Santocildes, as we gave it to understand on the 23d, under date Santiago, the 17th, in concert with General Silveira, had already commenced their movements upon Castile. General Mendizabal was, likewise, already prepared for expelling the enemy from Asturias; in short, every thing, in those countries, was so well calculated and foreseen, that a most flattering prospect offers to our view in the future occurrences of this contest.

Soult, of course, has penetrated into Lord Wellington's plans; and, remembering, that Marmont's irruption into Portugal extricated him from his difficulties after the conquest of Badajoz, is now trying to disentangle Marmont by the same means.

We are informed that this Satrap of the South is marching with 8000 men against General Hill. As these troops, and such others as he may have collected; must already compose a respectable body, the Allies, who had extended themselves as far as Llerena, have fallen back, and the famous fields of Albuera are preparing for new triumphs. On the 19th of June, we had already covered the lines of Albuera, expecting that an action would take place the moment the enemy's forces should make their appearance.

In vain will Soult attempt to make this diversion in Estremadura; in vain does he hope to call off Lord Wellington's attention, and to thwart the execution of his plans. General Hill has sufficient forces to Marshal Soult's projects: 5000 Portuguese have joined the British General; 200 Portuguese horse marched out of Badajoz, for Albuera on the 20th, and another body of 500 British cavalry has passed through the same fortress in the same direction. These 700 horse, have come from the interior of Portugal; and Gen. Hill's total force is undoubtedly sufficient to defeat Soult's plan's; besides which reinforcements are continually arriving from the interior and at Lisbon. On the 14th, a battalion of British light troops landed in that capital, and, on the 15th, another regiment, the 38th.

LONDON, JULY 4-8.

Gen. Ballasteros had a severe action on the 1st of June, with the French troops under Gen. Curedux; the Spaniards lost above 1000 men; but 'tis thought that the loss of the French far exceeded that number.

An expedition against Almeida, planned by Gen. Ross, Capt. Adam, of the Invincible, and the Spanish Gen. O'Donnel, has been very successful:—The enemy were compelled to retreat from the garrison, the works were then destroyed, and the Ordnance sent to Carthagena.

Accounts brought from Lisbon to the 20th ult. state that Lord Wellington had advanced again within a few miles of Salamanca.

Bonaparte was at Konigsberg on the 16th of June. The armies were still at a great distance from each other.

The Swedish fleet, eight sail of the line, two frigates and a sloop, have proceeded to the Gulf of Finland, supposed to join the Russians.

It is now said that certain accounts had reached Orebro on the 27th ult. of a peace between Turkey and Russia; the former to supply 50,000 troops against the French.

Sir Home Popham has with him on the coast of Biscay, the Venerable, Manificent, Diadem, Surveillante, Medusa, Rhin, Sparrow and Lyra.—On the 20th ult. the Guerillas made an attack on the garrison of Liqueitio, in which they were ably assisted by the forces under Sir H. A 24-pounder and an 18-pounder were landed through the surf, and brought with great difficulty to bear on the enemy. A strong party then landed on the small island of St. Nicholas, and a 24-pounder was preparing, when the French Commandant Gillort, with about 300 men, thought proper to surrender. Three small pieces which were found in the barracks, with all the musketry and ammunition were given to the Guerillas; the remainder of the ordnance was rendered useless, and the works blown up.

Capt. Linzee of the Union, arrived at Falmouth last Sunday in the Sabrina. On the 3d ult. he was stabbed on the quarter deck of his ship by Andrew Abchurch, an ordinary seaman. The man was instantly secured; and, on the arrival of the ship at Lisbon, was tried and executed. He solemnly denied having had any accomplices in this horrid deed, and appears to have acted under a most extraordinary impulse. The crew have addressed a very handsome letter to Capt. L. on the occasion.

The Berlin Gazette contains a parcel of formal stuff, which is called a treaty of alliance between his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. formed on the 24th of Feb. It consists of five articles, the 4th states, that whenever England attacks the commercial rights, or blockades the ports of either party, the ports of each shall be interdicted to the vessels of all such neutral nations, who shall suffer the independence of their flag to be violated by England.

A material alteration took place in the exchange at Paris in favor of England, on the revocation of the Orders in Council being known there.

Portsmouth, July 4.—Sailed the Martin, sloop of war, with the Swift store ship and a convoy for Halifax.

HIS MAJESTY.

Yesterday His Majesty had a great turn in his disorder for the worse. Expresses were sent off to London and other places, in consequence. At half-past six o'clock in the evening, the Prince Regent and Duke of Cumberland arrived, and had interviews with the Queen.

On the King's alarming attack, expresses were sent off to all the absent Doctors, who arrived here with all possible speed, in chaises and four. The report this morning to inquirers is, "That the King had six hours sleep in the night, that he is better this morning, and in the same state as before."

At half-past six o'clock last evening, a messenger arrived from Windsor at Lord Liverpool's office, with a despatch that his Majesty was better than in the morning.

A letter received in Glasgow, from an Officer encamped near Ciudad Rodrigo, dated 10th of June, mentions, that the whole army, amounting to 45,000 men, of which 6000 are cavalry, had received orders to march next day, and their destination was supposed to be Salamanca.

BOSTON, August 19.

The Venus, from Liverpool, spoke on the 10th